the finished products were returned by the women, they should be paid liberally for the work. The Industries Department should arrange for the sales of these articles by widely advertising them and by engaging local or foreign merchants.

The member also mentioned in this connection the great impetus given by the Y. M. C. A. Rural Demonstration Farm at Martandam, in the matter of Poultry Farming.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Miss Moses. I must first acknowledge the obligation under which you have laid the Government by the very valuable, useful and definite suggestions that you have made for the organisation of cottage industries, primarily, as you say, for women, but I believe, equally useful for men.

You have suggested several lines on which Government or the Industries Department of the Government may start work in organising and developing cottage industries. Some of them, I daresay, have been already considered by the department and by the Government as well. It has to be conceded that a very great deal more of systematic work can be done on these lines. You have suggested that, in the case of cottage industries for women, it will be advantageous to have a woman officer to develop and control that kind of work. Government will give their best consideration to that suggestion of yours.

You also suggested that, for the better and speedier development of cottage industries, it will be necessary for Government or for the Department of Industries to step in as an interim purchaser of the manufactured articles. If the sale of the articles manufactured is left to the poor manufacturer, it is likely that the manufacturer will get very small value for the work done. You therefore suggested that there must be some organisation which will undertake purchases of articles manufactured at some interim value and that accounts might be finally settled when the articles are sold. That is a very useful suggestion and, I may assure you, Government will give their earnest consideration to it. Your other suggestions will also receive the best consideration at the hands of Government.

37. Industrial loans.

MR. K. A. RAMANUNNI (*Nominated*) speaking in Malayalam, said that the economic prosperity of a country mainly depended upon its industrial advancement. Travancore was primarily an agricultural country. In the matter of industrial development, it had reached only the stage of infancy. There were sufficient facilities in the country for the advancement of industries. What remained to be done was the starting of new industrial undertakings and also rendering some financial help by the Government in their early stages. The Government should adopt a more liberal and definite policy in the matter of issuing industrial loans. The amount now allotted annually was not sufficient. It should be enhanced substantially. A small committee, consisting of officials and non-officials, should also be appointed to supervise the disbursement of the loans.

DEWAN'S REPLY: നിങ്ങളുടെ നിവേദനം ഒരു സാരമായ വിഷയമാണ്. ഈ സംഗതി ഗവണ്മെൻറിന് തന്നെ ബോധ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതിന് ഡെഫിനിറ്റായ ഒരു ബേസിസ് വേണമെന്ന് നിങ്ങളുടെ നിവേദനത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അതിലേക്ക് ഒരുബിൽ (State Aid to Industries Bill) നിയമസഭയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളത് താമസിയാതെ പാസ്സാക്കുന്നതാണ്.

[Your representation relates to an important subject. Government have realised that, and the State Aid to Industries Bill now before the Legislative Council is intended to place the rules relating to the issue of industrial loans on a definite basis.]

38. Rubber Industry.

MR. ABRAHAM JOHN (*Trading Classes, Kottayam*) speaking in Malayalam, referred to the great fall in the price of rubber and to the consequent hardships suffered by the people, especially the rubber cultivators. Pecple had invested very large sums in rubber estates, in the country. The question of manufacturing rubber goods from the rubber produced in the State should engage the attention of both the Government and the people without any delay. The Government should investigate immediately the possibility of establishing a limited company, with a large capital, for the purpose of manufacturing rubber goods such as tubes and tyres, from indigenous rubber. This would relieve to a great extent the unemployment in the State and also check the great drain of the country's money every year on account of the purchase of tyres and tubes from foreign markets. Hence a State-aided limited company for the manufacture of rubber goods should be established without any loss of time.

DEWAN'S REPLY : നിങ്ങൾപറഞ്ഞ വിഷയത്തെപ്പറ്റി ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ആലോചിക്കാം. എന്നാൽ പ്രഥമദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ അതു് അത്ര പ്രായോഗികവും എളുപ്പവുമായ ഒന്നാണോ എന്ന് സംശയം തോന്നുന്നുണ്ട്. വലിയഫാക്ടറികൾ സ്ഥാപിച്ച് അതിൽ വലിയ പണമുടക്കം ചെയ്ത് റബ്ബർ സാമാനങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കി അയക്കുന്ന വിദേശരാജ്യങ്ങളോട്, റബ്ബറിന് വിലകുറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന ഇക്കാലത്തു് ചെറുതായ ഒരു ഫാക്ടറി സ്ഥാപിച്ച് ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന സാമാനങ്ങൾകൊണ്ട്, കിടപിടിച്ച് നില്ക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുമോ എന്ന് സംശയമാണ്. ഏതായാലും ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി നിശ്ചയമായ ഒരഭിപ്രായം പറയണമെങ്കിൽ അപ്പുറവും ഇപ്പുറവും ഉള്ളകാര്യങ്ങൾ ആലോചിക്കാതെ തരമില്ല.

[Your proposal will be considered. But *prima facie*, your suggestion does not appear practicable or easy, for it is doubtful whether a small factory established here can successfully compete with large